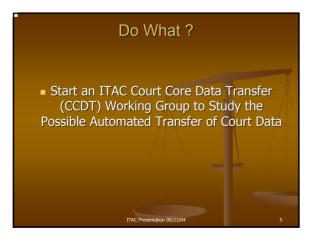






Off the Table CCDT activity was tabled by the ITAC Originally presented just as IJIS Project started Not reasonable to build a "solution" prior to learning more about the substance of IJIS Irresponsible to expend all too rare JUSTIS resources developing something to only tear it down and rebuild later.









With Whom?

An ITAC CCDT Working Group

Truly Involved* Agency Representatives from:

ITAC Member Agencies Requiring Timely / Direct Court Input

ITAC Member Agencies with Less Urgent Input Requirements

JUSTIS Partners & Users Requiring Access to Court Information for Agency Mission / Day-to-Day Operations

Participants Attempting to Build Statistical Foundations

* Attend Work Sessions – Actually Represent Agency

Deliverables

Documentation of Individual Agency Detailed Descriptions of both Current & Anticipated Utilization of Court Data

Documentation of Individual Agency Data Requirements

Individual Statements of Agency Time Requirements

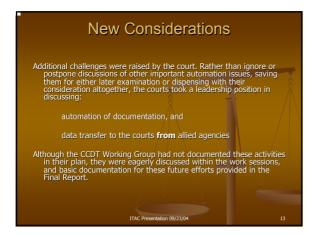
Unified Documentation of "Community" Data Requirements and Time Requirements

Documentation & Prioritization of Acceptable Delivery Methods

Screen Displays & Record Layouts for User Consumption













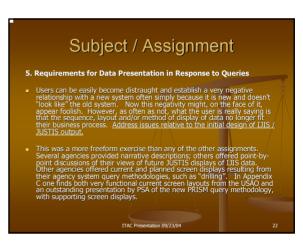




Subject / Assignment 2. Requirements for Conversion of Existing Court Data As significant to the user as the exciting functionality of any prospective system might be (what new are you offering me?), of equal importance is user apprehension regarding the disposition of the old system (what are you taking from me?). The primary concern of those involved daily in agency's court related business processes is access to data which they have grown to rely upon—old data, historical data, and previous data. As a consequence, the questions regarding the conversion of data from CIS to IJIS were an immediate topic of discussion. Agencies were assigned an analysis of their "old" court data requirements.

Subject / Assignment 3. Requirements for Data Availability in the Future Court System • Every agency information system involving criminal justice information collects data which is not shared with allied justice agencies. In some instances confidentiality is an issue, in some instances legal restraints are in place, in some instances the owner agencies are suspected of selfishness. Seldom do these issues get discussed in an open forum. The CCDT Working Group is an exception. • The participating agencies were asked to identify the court data they would need in the future to better complete their court related business practices. Immediately the question was raised – What data does the court have? The opinion of the Working Group was that unless they were informed of all available CIS data, they certainly could not reasonably expected to identify the data requirements from DIS.

Subject / Assignment 4. Requirements for Automation of Documentation • Few sets of functionality are more desirable within criminal justice than automated documentation — identify them. • Hardly any ITAC agencies have had automated creation and distribution of documentation for any length of time. The difficulties in the past were often associated with the lack of technical or systematic capabilities on either the creation or the reception end. While some systems or parts of some systems in some agencies have such capabilities, there has been no effective, foolproof methodology available for all parties. If one agency has full capability to create a document, but cannot send it, or if it can send it but the target agency cannot receive it, or if the process is chancy, or if the process lacks security, non-reputability, proof of origin, or accountability, then in fact, no system exists.





It comes as no surprise to even a novice to criminal justice that the court is the only true central figure in the justice process. All processing either leads to the court or from the court. While there is internal bisiness processes within every agency unrelated directly to court data, the processing would not be done if it were not because the offender was to be forwarded to the court, was in court, or was sent to the agency as a result of the court. Stripping away all agency activities but those directly related to court data activities would, one would imagine, leave very little activity, but quite the opposite is true.

If the pattern presented by the USAO holds true for a majority of all the ITAC participating agencies, then the lessons learned, and the issues IJIS must address, include:

an agency has a system that is a primary repository of court data
that primary system spawns data to other agency systems
the primary or secondary systems spawn documents or support the manual creation of documents that contain court data
the primary or secondary systems tracks the offender's court processing or results, and/or her relationship to court data
the agency uses the systems maintained to also generate statistics

- The agencies each completed an analysis of their conversion requirements, as found on the chart on page 19, the Court Data Conversion Requirements by Date

 The chart shows interesting trends from requiring only relatively recent data, ranging to requirements going as far back as data is available. One notices a vast majority of agencies care little about DC Misdemeanor data prior to 1991. The number interested in older and more recent data is more mixed when considering Traffic and US Misdemeanor information. However the majority of agencies wish as much Felony and SP and Fugitive data as could be converted.
 - While this input was well thought out and resulted in a valuable overview of the value of dated data, it was all for naught.
 - The court announced it would convert ALL CIS data, dating back to 1978. This was exceptionally well received by the agencies. This eliminated special circumstance or exclusion planning by both courts and agencies, and made a discussion of the term "archive" superfluous.

ITAC Presentation 09/23/04 25

An assignment required each agency to review the entire list of data and identify:

1. which data is currently obtained by the agency,

2. if the data was not currently obtained, did the agency "wish" the data to be available from DIS

3. should the data be available from JUSTIS as the result of a JUSTIS query

4. should data be sent to the agency utilizing a "push" methodology

5. if the data were to be pushed, how often (within minutes, hours, days), and

6. Which data should be expected to be part of a court created document.

ITAC Presentation 09/23/04

- Of the 550 data items available in CIS, agencies obtain from 8% to 28% of that data. The community-wide average was 15%. This would lead one to believe that 75% of the data available was of no interest or no value to the other justice agencies.

 The agencies "wished" to obtain anywhere from 148 to 370 additional data items from IJIS that are currently in CIS. This is an increase of 27% to 68% beyond current data made available, an average of a 36% increase.

 The CIS data required to be available as the result of a IJISTIS guery to
- The CIS data required to be available as the result of a JUSTIS query to IJIS indicated that only 1% to 68% of court data currently available was required. The wide range within the set of individual results indicated that, on the average, only 27% of court data needs to be displayed on-line. Some agencies identified all data they would expect to see displayed as the result of a JUSTIS query. Several other agencies interpreted the request as asking for the data they would require for as indexable items for search arguments.

ITAC Presentation 09/23/04

27

- The results of this set of agency entries clearly demonstrated the importance of a push facility. Agencies required anywhere from 11 data items, or 9% of current CIS data, to 325 or 60% of current CIS data to be delivered via push. This range was skewed to the right and resulted in a requirement of 49% of all available CIS data to be delivered through use of a timely, automated, guaranteed push methodology.
- Timeliness was the other issue addressed. Agencies were asked, when identifying the data required to be pushed, the timeframe required for delivery. The following results were found: 41% of the data was required to be delivered within minutes, 9% is required to be delivered within hours, and 50% is required within days. When seen as individual agencies, a least common denominator type analysis would indicate that most data is required within minutes.

ITAC Presentation 09/23/04

■ The results from question of data provided by documentation are the most questionable. In effect, the results indicate that from 29% (159 data items) to 38% (207 data items), or an average of between 7% and 33% of current C15 data should be available via documents. We do not think this represents an accurate picture of the justice community's requirements, particularly as the sample is much too small.

ITAC Presentation 09/23/04

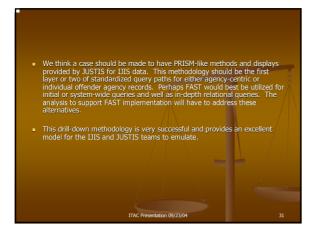
The bulk of the documents listed on the <u>Aggregate Automated Documents Requirements Identification</u> chart represent one-way, one-time use documents. This means that an agency creates the document and it is sent to a receiving agency, for one use.

agency or another has suggested. We use the term "approximately" advisedly throughout this segment because an agency may have colloquial names for any number of documents, for which other

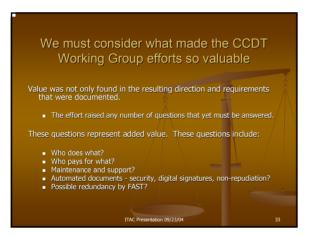
agencies also have their local nomenclature. In addition, a number of documents do not currently exist, and consequently there is no

ITAC Presentation 09/23/04

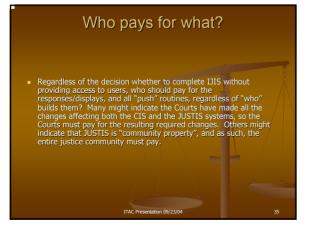
30











Security, digital signatures, non-repudiation? In concert with the earlier issues, how to address automated document transfers? The creation and automation of documents eligible for transfer seem to fall within the sphere of responsibility of the creating agency. However, simply creating the automated document does not "automate" it; to be a "sender" one must have a "receiver." Who designs and pays for the automation and the receipt? One could argue that regardless of the sender, the receiver or the facility that supports the intermediate process, JUSTIS should pay. Arguably, making such decisions do not address the more costly activity – security. Security of automated documentation is more than controlling access. A multitude of terms and responsibilities ensue. They include, but are not at all limited to: digital signatures, encryption, delivery methodologies/facilities, and non-repudiation. These terms, quite unfamiliar to most, can be equated to the term "expensive."

If it is determined that JUSTIS has an active central role in the prior three issues, the obvious question is then, how does the ITAC support and maintain JUSTIS? There are a number of basic IT truths that we face: one basic truth is that no system maintains itself; an additional truth is that administrator and managers do not / can not maintain information systems; the third is that maintenance and support are activities at which money must be thrown. The questions that then logically arise are: who provides the money, from what source is it obtained, who performs work as the result of the funding?

